VOLCANIC GASES, LAVA, AND PYROCLASTIC MATERIAL **name_____/26**

Table 1 Magma Composition

Composition	Silica Content	Viscosity	Gas Content	Tendency to Form Pyroclastics (ejected rock fragments)	Volcanic Landform
Basaltic	Least (about 50%)	Least	Least (1–2%)	Least	Shield volcanoes Basalt plateaus Cinder cones
Andesitic	Intermediate (about 60%)	Intermediate	Intermediate (3–4%)	Intermediate	Composite cones
Granitic	Most (about 70%)	Greatest	Most (4–6%)	Greatest	Pyroclastic flows Volcanic domes

Use the table above to answer the following questions:

1. What type of magma is the thickest? _____
2. What type of magma is the thinnest? _____
3. If magma has a 60% silica content, what type of viscosity does it have? _____
4. If one were to study the rock type of a shield volcano, what would be found most often? _____
5. What does pyroclastic material mean? _____
6. Which magma composition makes the most pyroclastic material? _____
7. What relationship exists between the gas content of magma and its tendency to form ejected rock fragments? _____
8. What relationship exists between the viscosity of magma and its tendency to form ejected rock fragments? _____
9. If you were to walk across a lava plateau, what type of rock would be under your feet? _____

LAVA TYPES BY SHAPE

		
name-	**name-**	**name-**
What it's like-	**What it's like-**	**What it's like-**
How it forms-	**How it forms-**	**How it forms-**

Name the *pyroclastic material* and write its *size range* in the boxes below the picture.